Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of a drug selected from the group consisting of azatadine, brompheniramine, carbinoxamine, chlorpheniramine, clemastine, cyproheptadine, loratadine, pyrilamine, hydroxyzine and promethazine,

wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing the drug, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the drug, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 10% drug degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of less than 5 microns.

2. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^9 particles per second.

3. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 2, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

4.-30. (cancelled)

31. (previously presented) A method of producing a drug selected from the group consisting of azatadine, brompheniramine, carbinoxamine, chlorpheniramine, clemastine, cyproheptadine, loratadine, pyrilamine, hydroxyzine and promethazine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing the drug, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the drug, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 10% drug degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of less than 5 microns.

32. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^9 particles per second.

33. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 32, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

34.-60. (cancelled)

61. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.1 to 5 microns.

62. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

63. (currently amended) The condensation aerosol according to Claim ~~62~~ 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

64. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

65. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to claim 64, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

66. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

67. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is azatadine.

68. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is brompheniramine.

69. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is carbinoxamine.

70. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is chlorpheniramine.

71. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is clemastine.

72. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is cyproheptadine.

73. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is loratadine.

74. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is pyrilamine.

75. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is hydroxyzine.

76. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is promethazine.

77. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.1 to 5 microns.

78. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

79. (currently amended) The method according to Claim ~~78~~ 31, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

80. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

81. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 80, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

82. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

83. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the drug is azatadine.

84. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the drug is brompheniramine.

85. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the drug is carbinoxamine.

86. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the drug is chlorpheniramine.

87. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the drug is clemastine.

88. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the drug is cyproheptadine.

89. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the drug is

loratadine.

90. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the drug is pyrilamine.

91. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the drug is hydroxyzine.

92. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 31, wherein the drug is promethazine.

93. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of azatadine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing azatadine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of azatadine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% azatadine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

94. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of brompheniramine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing brompheniramine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of brompheniramine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% brompheniramine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

95. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of carbinoxamine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing carbinoxamine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of carbinoxamine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% carbinoxamine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

96. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of chlorpheniramine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing chlorpheniramine,

on a solid support, to produce a vapor of chlorpheniramine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% chlorpheniramine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

97. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of clemastine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing clemastine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of clemastine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% clemastine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

98. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of cyproheptadine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing cyproheptadine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of cyproheptadine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% cyproheptadine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

99. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of loratadine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing loratadine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of loratadine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% loratadine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

100. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of pyrilamine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing pyrilamine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of pyrilamine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% pyrilamine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

101. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of hydroxyzine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing hydroxyzine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of hydroxyzine, and condensing the vapor to form a

condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% hydroxyzine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

102. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of promethazine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing promethazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of promethazine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% promethazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

103. (previously presented) A method of producing azatadine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing azatadine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of azatadine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% azatadine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

104. (previously presented) A method of producing brompheniramine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing brompheniramine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of brompheniramine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% brompheniramine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

105. (previously presented) A method of producing carbinoxamine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing carbinoxamine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of carbinoxamine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% carbinoxamine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of

about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

106. (previously presented) A method of producing chlorpheniramine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing chlorpheniramine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of chlorpheniramine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% chlorpheniramine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

107. (previously presented) A method of producing clemastine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing clemastine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of clemastine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% clemastine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

108. (previously presented) A method of producing cyproheptadine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing cyproheptadine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of cyproheptadine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% cyproheptadine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

109. (previously presented) A method of producing loratadine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing loratadine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of loratadine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol

characterized by less than 5% loratadine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

110. (previously presented) A method of producing pyrilamine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing pyrilamine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of pyrilamine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% pyrilamine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

111. (previously presented) A method of producing hydroxyzine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing hydroxyzine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of hydroxyzine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% hydroxyzine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

112. (previously presented) A method of producing promethazine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing promethazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of promethazine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% promethazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.